THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER & PRINTING CO.
Office, 76 Fifth St., opposite Post Office.
C. B. BRIGHAM, EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON, BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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Terms of Advertising in the Daily.
TEN CENTS A LINE FOR EACH INSERTION.
Under head of city items, per line..... 20 cts.
Displayed advertisements charged at the above rates in proportion to the amount of space occupied.
Address, THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Saturday Morning Commercial.

THE SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL, for this week, containing thirty-two columns of general and local news, religious and miscellaneous matter, voluminous correspondence from all the principal oil centers, besides a fine oil-gusher and other illustrations, and a full review of the iron, oil and other markets, is just out, and may be had at the book stores, or at the counter of the COMMERCIAL office, ready for mailing. Persons desirous of furnishing their friends with the best weekly paper published in the State, should procure a copy of the COMMERCIAL and send to them at once. If you want a reliable commercial and news paper, with full reports of oil discoveries, markets, and latest war and general news, to send to your friend at a distance, subscribe for the SATURDAY MORNING COMMERCIAL.

Dry Goods.

Extraordinary times are these, and only extraordinary events move us at all. Understanding and acting in view of this state of things with an energy that produces startling effects, is the only way to attract attention and secure success to the merchant who depends largely upon the effect produced in the minds of the community by means of advertising. This is of pre-eminent importance. The great advantage of it is fully exemplified in the case of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. Being on the alert for changes, and watching with an eagle eye for opportunities to buy cheap, they have succeeded to a remarkable degree; and, this being the usual dull season of the year, they, in a spirit of large liberality, and for the purpose of confirming what they doubtless consider a good habit of the dear people—that of daily visiting their store, have gotten up a grand sale of dry goods, at prices so greatly reduced that there can possibly be no dispute as to their cheapness, and so are producing a great excitement in our city, and crowding their store daily with customers. Everything new and old, good, bad and indifferent, is set at a reduced price, and that, too, while every day brings us from the east the intelligence that goods are appreciating in value.

Immediate Correspondence Requested.

The editor of the "Oil News and Mining Journal" is requested to invite correspondence of parties residing or visiting the various oil regions around Pittsburgh. The letters must be accompanied by responsible names (not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith,) and should be brief, practical and reliable, relating to new and positive developments, surface indications, oil developments being made, about to be made, oil strikes, &c., &c. If said letters are not used entire, their substance will be extracted and placed under appropriate heads, where all can read the information thus condensed. It is the object of the "News" to make it a medium for conveying to the public all that is doing or worth knowing, concerning the oil discoveries and developments throughout Western Pennsylvania and all adjacent regions.

Clarion Banner.

Those of our business men who design advertising in county papers this Spring, will find the "Clarion (Pa.) Banner," an excellent medium for reaching the people. Business is rapidly expanding in that section, and those who wish to secure trade from the Allegheny and Clarion region, will do well to remember our friend Young, of the "Banner."

Fine Beef.

Fred. B elstein, a few days since, purchased a large bullock from Mr. Kerman, weighing 3,500 pounds, which he intends serving to his patrons and others, at his stall in the Pittsburgh Market, on Saturday morning. Persons desiring a nice roast for a holiday dinner can do no better than give Mr. Bl istein a call.

Theatre.

The farewell benefit and last appearances of the great actor and actress, Mr. and Miss Buchanan, will, no doubt, be the occasion of an immense crowd this evening. The performance will consist of the Irish drama, the Colleen Bawn and the comedy of Flirtation, in both of which the beneficiaries appear. The box plan indicates a fashionable house.

Attention Ladies.

Peterson and Leslie's Lady's Book, for March, have came to hand at last. Pittock has them, and all the other Magazines.

Look. 3,000 Photographs to be closed out this week, at only 50 cents per dozen, at Pittock's.

Album Found.

A soldier's album, containing the discharge paper of private Richard Snowden, of the 28th Independent Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, was found in the street yesterday, and may be had by calling at the COMMERCIAL Counting Room. The cartes de visite, in the album, were taken at Carrollton, Ohio.

English Opera Troupe.

It will be seen, on referring to our amusement column, that the popular Campbell & Castle English Opera Troupe will inaugurate a short Operatic Season, at Masonic Hall, on Monday evening next March 6th.

A General Invitation.

All who are in any way interested in the purchase of ladies and misses' furs, are cordially invited to call and examine the immense stock at the first class hat, fur and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 101 Wood street. The greatest bargains are now being offered in order to close out our present stock

Universalist Fair and Festival.

Masonic Hall was again filled last night with a delighted audience, the amusements were rich and varied. A fine bill of fare may also be expected to-night. The Fair is moving on in a like satisfactory manner. Go and see.

The Lenten Season.

Should any reader wish to procure a prime article of fresh Lake fish, or choice salt fish, they have but to call at Koss' grocery store, corner of Diamond street and the Diamond.

Something New.

All the Spring styles of gents and boys' hats and caps are being received at Wm. Fleming's fashionable and popular hat and cap store, No. 101 Wood st.

Patent Medicines.

For the most complete assortment of Patent Medicines, in the city, go to Fleming's drug store.

COAST SURVEY MAPS OF REBELLIOUS STATES.—Messrs. Kay & Company, No. 55 Wood street, have just received a series of military maps of Eastern and Western Virginia, Mountain Regions of North Carolina and Tennessee and of the Department of the Gulf, compiled by W. L. Nicholson, from United States Court surveys and other reliable sources. These maps are of great value at the present time to those who aim to keep well posted on the movements of our armies. The map of West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania has the additional recommendation of being very useful to those interested in oil lands, as the Oil Regions, particularly those of Virginia, are accurately located thereon. These maps will undoubtedly have a rapid sale, as they are just such as are wanted by those who aim at reliability.

Late News.

Late advices from Charleston, South Carolina state that hundreds of rebel deserters are coming in. They report that Hardee's force had been intercepted by Sherman's troops. All of Sherman's supply vessels had been ordered from Hilton Head to some other point.

A Washington dispatch states that Sheridan has sent a force forward to ascertain if Lee is preparing to fall back to Lynchburg.

A correspondent writing from Havana in relation to Mexican affairs states that the siege of the city of Vejacco was terminated on the 9th ult., by the surrender of the place, with its republican garrison of 7,000 men, to Marshal Bazaine, in command of the imperial forces. Gen. Portalo Daiz, the republican commander of the forces, attempted to make his escape in disguise, but was discovered, arrested and at once shot. The guerrillas in Michoacan, under Rojas and Romero, have been attacked and almost annihilated by the Imperialists. Rojas and Romeo were among the slain. Other guerrilla parties in the southern portion of the country have received severe punishment.

Governor Brown has sent a special message to the Georgia Legislature in which he opposes the arming of slaves, and denounces the conscription law and arbitrary arrests of citizens and impressment of property by Jeff. Davis. He calls for a convention of all the States to amend the constitution, and closes as follows:

"My destiny is linked with my country. If we succeed, I am a free man. If by the obstinacy and weakness of our nation, we fail, a common ruin awaits us all. The night is dark, and the tempest howls. The ship is lashed with turbulent waves. The helmsman is steering to a whirlpool. Our remonstrances are unheeded, and we must, reluctantly, join in the crew must sink together, and be buried in irretrievable ruin."

By latest advices from Florida, we glean the following: A rebel attack upon Fort Myers, Florida, on the 20th ult., was repulsed, with very small loss on the part of the Union garrison. It was reported that Major Weeks, who, with a small command had secured a large herd of cattle on the Florida main land, with which he was returning to the coast when attacked by an overwhelming force, and compelled to abandon his prize, with a loss, besides of several men killed and wounded. Two additional vessels, running schooners, laden with rebel war material and supplies, had been captured and brought into Key West. Decrees of distribution were issued by the United States District Court, at Key West, during the month of January, in the cases of fifteen captured blockade runners. The total amount awarded for distribution among their captors is about one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Direct Route to the Capitol.

In the House of Representative at Washington city, on Tuesday, Speaker Colfax presented a letter from John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, relative to the bill to facilitate railway communication to the capital of the United States. The letter was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Garrett takes exception to the report of the Committee on Military Affairs recommending the passage of a bill authorizing the Northern Central Railroad to build a road from a point on its line to Washington city, on the ground that it is not required by any military or postal necessity; but that if such military or postal necessity existed, it could manifestly be provided for in a far better way than by the route authorized in the bill of the Military Committee.

Mr. Garrett proceeds to state:—It will be remembered that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, chartered in 1837 by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, was authorized by a subsequent act of the Legislature of the same State, April 18, 1853, to continue its line of road to any point in Somerset or Bedford county, in that state, so as to connect with other railroads that might be constructed. The railroad with which it was intended that this connection should be made was the road which the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, incorporated also by the Legislature of Maryland, April 8, 1853, was authorized to build from Cumberland, in Maryland, to a point on the Maryland line, where it could have been connected with the road authorized by the Pennsylvania act of April 18, 1853.

The law of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to which this company has referred, thus provides for a line of railway between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, situated on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. By an act of the Maryland Legislature, passed May 5, 1853, a company was authorized to build a road from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to a point on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the Monocacy Junction. This company would state that if a short, direct interior line to the capital is desired, there can be no question that the original line from Pittsburgh to Cumberland, thence over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Point of Rocks, or some suitable point near the Monocacy Junction, and thence by the most direct line to the city of Washington, constitutes the true, direct interior line, and that this line would furnish an additional military and postal route seventy miles shorter from Pittsburgh and the Northwest than any existing route.

This company was about to give to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company the assistance it required to construct the unfinished portion of the line between Connellsville and Cumberland, when, acting independently in concert with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company procured, in 1864, the repeal in the present session of Pennsylvania, on the April 10, 1858, which authorized the extension of the road from Connellsville to the Pennsylvania line. The effect of this repeal, although the efficacy of the power so clearly unconstitutional, prevented the company from affording the desired assistance. It is now plain that one of the purposes in the repeal of the Pennsylvania law already alluded to, was to facilitate the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the power it seeks to exercise under the bill reported from the Military Committee. It is perfectly clear that the route sanctioned by this bill, could bear no comparison with the route that might have been perfected, if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had suffered the legislation of its own State to remain undisturbed.

This company, therefore, respectfully suggests, that if there be any desire to perfect communication between the West and Northwest and the capital, all that is needful to be done is that the Pa. Railroad Co. should cease to oppose the exercise by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of the chartered privileges of which it was entitled; and this company is willing, with the majority of the State of Maryland, to construct an additional line from a point between the Monocacy and Harper's Ferry, direct to the city of Washington. Such a work would constitute a direct line between Pittsburgh and Washington, inasmuch as it would represent the base line of a triangle, whereas the road proposed by the military committee represents two sides of that triangle.

This company has observed with satisfaction and pride upon the strong protest made by the Legislature of Maryland against the bill proposed by the military committee. It can but be regarded as singular that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should rely upon its power over the Legislature of its own State to deprive the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company of a right which might have been exercised to the great advantage of the people of the United States, and should then approach Congress for the purpose of defeating and injuring this public improvement that are dear to the Legislature of Maryland, and valuable to the Government and people of the United States. This Company does not pretend to seek for powers, the exercise of which the State of Maryland does not expressly sanction, but it is proper to submit that if the power of Congress is to be invoked at all in favor of any route, it would seem that the direct route for the mail from the Northwest, via Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Cumberland, ought to have a superior claim to the exercise of such authority.

Supplying an Army.

The following extract from the *United Service Magazine*, will give our readers some notion of the labor of supplying a great army with provisions and transportation:

When, in May, Sherman started to open the campaign from Chattanooga, "sir," said he to the Quartermaster at Nasaville, "I shall move from Chattanooga when the Lieutenant General orders me, ready or not ready. And if you, sir, have not my army supplied, and keep it supplied, we'll eat your mules up, sir!" And William Tecumseh no doubt thoroughly knew that that's the style of the great chieftain of the West. Nevertheless his army, huge as it was, though composed of the three great armies of the Ohio, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, all consolidated into one, did not have to eat mules. On the contrary, when he left Chattanooga, he left it until our flag floated in triumph over the battlements of Atlanta, neither his men nor his animals, much less his guns, they were ever wanted an hour for anything of the great essentials.

Clothing, subsistence, medicines, forage, ammunition, all were pushed rapidly and steadily forward to meet the troops as they required them, whether at Dalton or Marietta, the Etowah or the Chattahoochie, and the concurrent testimony of the army, as repeatedly telegraphed to the Secretary of War at the time by Sherman himself, was, "no army was ever better supplied, all things considered, since war began. Burned bridges were rebuilt, and the railroad reconstructed behind him as he advanced, with such marvelous energy, that the troops were hardly ever in camp, for the night, before in the distance could be heard the welcome whistle of the coming locomotive. Of course a large portion of the work here spoken of was performed by officers of the railroad department; and to Colonel D. C. McCallum, General Manager United States Military Railroads, great praise is especially due; but there it will be remembered, that the Railroad Department is only a branch of the Quartermaster's Department, merely one of its auxiliaries, because all railroad men are hired, materials provided, and paid by the Quartermaster's Department.

When it is remembered that Sherman, according to his own report, already widely published, moved out from Chattanooga in May last with just less than a hundred thousand fighting effective men and a hundred guns, which means at the usual computation, say one hundred and fifty thousand souls and sixty thousand animals to provide for; that he was then one hundred and fifty-one miles from Nashville, his primary base, and fully two hundred more from his true base at Louisville and St. Louis; that he afterwards steadily advanced, without a single retreat, one hundred and thirty eight miles more, through a hostile country, fighting his way across the Etowah and the Chattahoochie, up and into his objective point, Atlanta; that throughout this whole period, over a single line of railroad, amounting in all to just less than five hundred miles, his enormous supplies yet reached him regularly day by day, night by night; we say when these things are considered, with their necessary adjuncts, we then may form some slight estimate of the herculean labor performed by the Quartermaster's Department at Nashville and beyond, during the great campaign of Sherman so gloriously closed by the capture of Atlanta.

To itemize just a little:—November 1, 1863, the Quartermaster's Department employed at Nasaville alone three thousand men all told, all classes of operatives; September 1, 1864 it was working a force of over fifteen thousand, and then reported itself short. November 1, 1863, it found some four thousand men at work upon Union States military roads; September 1, 1864, it had over ten thousand. November 1, 1863, it found one hundred and twenty-three miles of railroad in feeble operation, averaging only forty cars per day, for even that distance; September 1, 1864, it had three hundred and fifty six miles in full blast, averaging one hundred and fifty cars per day to all points where stores were needed, whether at Huntsville or Chattanooga, Knoxville or Atlanta. During the same period it transported by railroad troops and freight to the front and rear, whose figures run up into the hundreds of thousands, and the figures as to animals, forage, subsistence, clothing, &c., would be quite bewildering. Of course Wheeler could not and never did attempt to reach them here.

PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE IN UTAH.—The Colorado *News* states that, recently, General Conner established a provost guard in Salt Lake City, for the purpose of preventing disorder. Brigham Young demanded that they should be removed, and made preparations to attack them, and was only deterred from doing so by General Conner's turning his guns on Brigham's harem, and threatening shells over the city to the country beyond, and telling him he wanted the provost guard removed he must remove them. The guard remained, but the discontent remained also, and the *News* thinks it probable it will soon break out in acts of violence that will bring the Federal authorities into collision with those of the semi-ecclesiastical government of the Territory—a collision that will inevitably lead to a condition of actual war. General Connor apprehends this, and is making preparations accordingly.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 3, 1865. NO. 148.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM RICHMOND.

Affairs in Front of Petersburg.

Grant's Army Ready for a Move.

General Joe Johnston in Command.

Order to his Troops.

Forrest in Command of Rebel Cavalry

Message of Gov. Brown of Georgia.

He is Opposed to Arming the Slaves

He Complains of the Rebel Congress

Jeff. Davis Severely Censured.

The Rebel Government a Despotism.

Probable Evacuation of Richmond.

Petersburg about to be Abandoned.

Large Meeting in Mobile.

The Watchword "Victory or Death."

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Richmond papers of the 28th are received. They contain nothing in reference to military movements in North or South Carolina.

The *Dispatch* contains the following telegram from Petersburgh:—All quiet and buried in mud on this side of the James. On Saturday night, during the progress, considerable firing took place in Petersburg. The enemy threw several shells into the city which drew the fire of our batteries when a spirited artillery duel of two hours duration ensued.

Grant is believed to have the whole Army of the Potomac, except the 9th corps, massed in the neighborhood of Hatcher's Run ready for another dash at the Southside Railroad. The miry condition of the roads is thought to have delayed an attack which he contemplated making on Saturday. On Friday night he moved a considerable force of artillery to his left. The 9th corps alone is said to be holding the lines between the Weldon Road and the Appotomax.

Gen. Johnston on assuming command of our forces in the South issued the following order:

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, Feb. 25, 1865.—General Orders No. 1. By virtue of the authority of the General-in-Chief, the undersigned has assumed command of the army of the Tennessee and all troops in the department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. He takes this position with a strong hope, because he will have in council and on the field the aid and high talents of the distinguished general whom he succeeds. He extends a cordial welcome to all officers and soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee to rejoin their regiments, and again confront the enemy they have so often encountered in Northern Georgia, and always with honor; and he assures his comrades of the army, who are still with their country, that the confidence in their discipline and order, which he has publicly expressed, is undiminished.

J. E. JOHNSON, General.

N. B. Forrest has been placed in command of all the cavalry in the District of Mississippi, Louisiana and West Tennessee. His high general order promises the reorganization of the cavalry, with the restoration of discipline.

The Georgia Legislature met on the 16th inst., when Governor Brown sent in a characteristic message, of which a brief abstract has been published. The message of Governor Brown commenced with a defense of the State against the attacks of the press, for permitting Sherman to march unmolested through the State. He says: "She was abandoned to her fate and neglected by the Confederate authorities and while her army of able-bodied and brave sons were held to the defence of other States, and were denied the privilege of striking an honest blow for the protection of their homes, Georgia was compelled to rely on only a few old men and boys. He claims that the golden opportunity was lost forever of throwing Sherman's flank and rear, as urged from the start and forced to fight and exhaust his ammunition his surrender would have been certain.

He recommends the establishment of the militia system, to be in no case turned over to the Confederate Government, but retained for home defence. He says that there are only fourteen hundred exempts in the State, and most of these are over age. He recommends the passage of a law authorizing the impressment of provisions in the hands of persons under bond to the Confederate Government, who refuse to sell their supplies to indigent families of soldiers. He complains that the Confederate agents can lock up the corn cribs and smoke houses against the State purchasing agents.

Referring to the Penitentiary, he says:—More than one-half of the convicts released have since deserted. He recommends the passage of a law prescribing the penalty of death on conviction of robbery, horse stealing or burglary. He opposes the arming of slaves, believing them to be more valuable as agricultural laborers than they would be as soldiers. They do not wish to enlist, and the principal restraint now upon them is the fear that if they leave the enemy will make them flight and compel them to take up arms and they will desert by thousands.

Whatever may be our opinion of their moral condition or interests, we cannot expect them to perform deeds of heroism when fighting to continue the enslavement of their wives and children, and it is not more reasonable to demand it of them. Whenever we establish the fact that they are a military people, we destroy our theory that they are unfit to be free. When we arm the slaves we abandon slavery.

He complains of the usurpations of the Confederate Congress in levying disproportionate taxation, and says that much of the objectionable legislation is imposed upon the country by the votes of men who act without responsibility to the Constitution, out of the army. He takes the Government to task for a great variety of alleged abuses, such as illegal impressment, arrest of citizens without authority by Provost Marshals, the transport system and the partiality of the Government to men of wealth who are given nominal positions which keep them out of the army, while poor men and youths of tender age, are placed in the ranks.

He animadverts severely on the generalship of the President, and traces his military career during the war. The Government is now a military despotism, drifting into anarchy, and if the present policy is persisted in, it must terminate in reconstruction with or without subjugation.

Governor Brown is utterly opposed to both, but if he favored either he would give his earnest support to the President's policy as the surest mode of diminishing our armies, exhausting our resources and breaking the spirit of the people and driving them in despair, to seek refuge from force tyranny, by placing themselves under a Government they loath and detest.

For the cause of the existing evils he recommends the repeal of the conscription act and the return to the constitutional mode of raising troops by requisitions upon the States. The observance of good faith with the soldiers by supplying them promptly, the abandonment of impressment and secret sessions, and more representation without constituency, and finally taking from the President the power as Commander-in-Chief. He calls for a convention of the States to amend the constitution, and closes as follows:

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Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 2

Richmond editorials foreshadow the evacuation of that city. The *World's* Army Potomac special says:—There is every indication of a pause in Richmond. Old Senators and members of the House are fleeing, until now there is barely a quorum in Congress to transact business. This has been hushed up, but now the Richmond papers openly allude to the fact, and call upon the military authorities to bring back the fugitives by force.

A very important movement is now making by General Lee, believed to be the evacuation of Richmond.

A *Tribune's* Washington special says: A letter from the Army of the James gives currency to a report brought in by deserters that Petersburg is evacuated and the heavy guns are removed from the fortifications around the city, looking to its abandonment.

The *Enquirer* is very severe upon the anxiety of the rebel Congress to adjourn, and the disposition of many Congressmen to flee from Richmond.

The *Sentinel* admits the removal of guns and stores from Richmond, and endeavors to quiet the apprehensions of the people.

General Lee says that Congress will not now adjourn and leave his hands fettered and unprepared for further resistance.

The Richmond *Whig* thinks Sherman's abilities are greatly over-rated. It says he is especially remarkably for caution, where a general of real genius would exhibit decision and celerity, and adds that when the history of this campaign comes to be written, it will be seen Sherman has displayed none of the characteristics of a great commander.

The *Enquirer* gives an account of the capture of General Crooks at Cumberland. It does not differ materially from those already published.

The *Dispatch* says the restoration of Joe Johnston to command has given great satisfaction to the country, and is a guarantee that the Yankees will soon be put to flight.

The *Examiner* says, the Legislature of Mississippi is about to convene in extra session for the purpose, it is said, of calling a State Convention.

Dispatches by Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Bulletin* says, the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 28th editorially says: The air is filled with alarming rumors. Every fear has found a voice and every ear is open to the tale it tells. Measures of precaution are construed into presage disaster.

Gen. Brown is editorially attacked by the *Whig* and *Enquirer*.

The proceedings of the rebel Congress are unimportant.

A dis atch dated Charlotte, North Carolina, 26th ult., gives Gen. Johnston's order assuming command, which we have already given.

A dispatch from Mobile, dated February 14th says that one of the largest meetings ever held in the city took place on the 13th inst., at which resolutions were adopted, with victory or death as the watchword.

The Charleston, S. C., *Bulletin* of the 22d of February, says that Colonel Hooke, commanding the post of Charlotte, is displaying the most commendable energy in the regulation of affairs connected with the immediate rear. He has organized a military police force, which occupy every public place, and the preservation of public order is the result. The inability to confusion is a task so difficult that its successful accomplishment is worthy of all praise.

From Cairo and Below.

General Grierson to Command the Western Cavalry.

Rebel Deserters taking the Oath.

Andrew Jackson Donaldson Among Them

Condition of White Refugees and Freedmen to be Improved.

CAIRO, March 2.

Two hundred and forty baled of cotton arrived here to-day, for St. Louis, and five hundred and ten for Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 2.—CAIRO, March 2.—Gen. Roberts, commanding this district, will soon leave for Springfield, Mass., being one of the Board of Examiners of small arms, to meet in that city.

Gen. Grierson is to have charge of all cavalry in the Department of the West.

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From the Gulf Squadron.

English Blockade Runners Captured

Rebel Saltworks Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Delia, under English colors near Bay Port, Florida, by the United States steamer Malaska. She had a cargo of pig iead and some cases of sabers.

Acting Master Stribling, of the East Gulf Squadron, reports that on the first of February an expedition left the United States bark at midnight to destroy the salt works on Wood Bay. The expedition returned on the fourth, having destroyed the works of 13,615 gallons boiling power, besides seventy rushers salt and one hundred and twenty-five barrels of epsom salts.

IRISH NATIONALITY.

Great Meeting of Fenians in Boston.

BOSTON, March 2.

A great meeting of the friends of Irish nationality, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood, at which speeches were made by Colonel Mahony, Head Centre of the Brotherhood, R. D. Wilde, of Pennsylvania, and A. P. Sinnot, of Boston. The meeting adopted resolutions ratifying the proceedings and resolutions of the late Fenian Congress in Cincinnati. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Louisiana and Arkansas Question.

Roger A. Pryor en route for Richmond.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: There is not the slighest chance of Louisiana or Arkansas being admitted by either House. Roger A. Pryor and General Slaughter went to pass up the James on Tuesday afternoon by flag of truce, in company with Mrs. General Helm and Mrs. Maj. Pratt, wives of rebel officers.

Rebel Guerrilla Depredations in Kentucky

CAIRO, March 2.

McDougal's band of guerrillas robbed Sovereign, Ballard county, Kentucky, yesterday, of $10,000 worth of goods. Hopkinsville was visited the night before and several stores were robbed and two Union men shot.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Money less stringent and quite active at 6@7. Sterling dull at 107¾@108¾. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 136¾, declining to 136, and closing at 136¼. Government Stocks a shade easier. Stocks heavy. U. S. 6's, 81 coupons, 110; U. S. 6's, 5-20 coupons, 106¾; U. S. 7-30 10-40 coupons, 97¼; U. S. 6's, one year certificates, 98¾; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 29¾; Erie, 74¾; Hudson, 112¾; New York Central, 122¾; Reading, 112¾; New York, 66; Illinois Central, 117¾; Northwestern preferred, 63½; Toledo, 113; Rock Island, 99¾; Fort Wayne, 91.

THE FLEETS OF THE WEST.—A naval expedition of considerable magnitude is being inaugurated in the West, but to publish information connected with the movements of war, it is enough to know that a fleet of fifty steamers of the largest capacity have rendezvoused at Cairo. A correspondent says that the Lexington, seven guns, has returned from convoy duty on the Tennessee river, and her commander has been ordered to attend as a member of a Court of Inquiry, held on board the gunboat Fairy. The following officers compose the Board: President, Commander Bryson; member, Lieut. Com. R. L. M y; judge advocate, Mr. Knowles, of the Black Hawk. The ironclads Pittsburgh, fourteen guns, Neosha, two guns, and Osage, two guns, are still undergoing an overhauling. The ironclad Cincinnati, thirteen guns; steamers Paw Paw, three guns, and Brown, are undergoing repairs and dis infection of the small pox. The tenders Bob and Myrtle have been taken from the ways and replaced by the New Era No. 7.

THE GREAT RETREATER.—Now that Joe Johnston has been ordered to a command in the South, we would suggest to our military authorities the propriety of preparing for an overwhelming batch of rebel prisoners. Sherman captured between fifteen and twenty thousand prisoners from Johnston in the great march to Atlanta, last spring, by repeatedly outflanking him at his different resting places. If Johnston remains in command a few months we shall be obliged to enlarge all our Northern prisons to accommodate his army. Room for Johnston's ragamuffins!

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Late Rebel Papers.

Comments on Gov. Brown's Message.

Great Alarm Among the Rebels.

Attempt to Bolster up their Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 28th, commenting on Gov. Brown's message, says: The message of the Governor of the state of Georgia is important, as Georgia is a State of vast extent, large population and great resources. As a State, too, which was one of the original seceders from the Federal Union, it must possess more or less interest for all portions of the Confederacy. We should, therefore, like to see the full message instead of a summary, which is all that the telegraph can give us. We should like to see something of the spirit of the message as well as the polernical points. From this we can draw no inference except that Governor Brown is thoroughly displeased with everything, and consequently in a good humor with nothing. We had been asking for charges on which to frame an indictment against the Confederate authorities Gov. Brown would have admirably suited our purpose. If we had demanded the best reasons for believing our struggle against the Yankees to be vain and hopeless, Governor Brown would have perfectly satisfied us. Had we been seeking an ally for the purpose of reducing the people of these States to absolute despair, Gov. Brown would be just the man to select.

But if we looked forward for hope and comfort, for solace to our misfortune, for devices by which our condition may be improved and confidence restored to the country, we very much fear that we should appeal to some one else than Gov. Brown. We do not mean to agree with Governor Brown in regard to any complains which he makes. We do not mean to say that any or all these complaints may be well founded, but we do say that Georgia is not by any means the only State that has had equal causes of irritation and annoyance. If there have been illegal impressments in Georgia, so have there been illegal impressments in all the other States. Georgians have been arrested without authority of law, and so have Louisianans and Alabamians. If people between eighteen and forty-five have been put into the army in Georgia, their fellow citizens in other States have not escaped.

If Georgia has been overthrown by an invading army, all the other States on this side of the Mississippi, except North Carolina, and all on the other side, except Texas, has suffered in a similar degree. Governor Brown, as far as we can judge, seems not to consider that his State has been concerned in the copartnership of misfortune, but seems to fancy that when mal-administration affects her, or the enemy invade her, she alone enjoys the luxury of war.

We do not now speak of Georgia, but simply of Governor Brown. We might have expected from him surely something more, and something better than what apparently he has set before us. We had a right to anticipate from him as Governor of the great State of Georgia something besides demonstrations and complaint, something in the way at least of a general palliation of the evils which he enumerates; some practical suggestions of reform; some practicable and general scheme of policy which might restore harmony and confidence to the whole country.

We have always contended that the President should conform to the pronounced and recognized opinion of the country. We don't see why different rules should be applied to Governor Brown. Public opinion now demanded the final regress of the Conscription in the army. He revolts against it. Public opinion demanded the Conscription Act. He wants no more of it, yet to judge from the summary of his message more is to be dreaded from the President's refusal to yield to public opinion during the remainder of his term, which expired in three years, than from the efforts of the Yankees to effect subjugation which will last forever.

The *Enquirer* in an editorial says: The air is filled with alarming rumors. Every fear has found a voice and every ear is open to the tale it tells. Measures precautionary are construed into presage disasters. When the wagons and sicks are ordered to the rear it is inferred that the army is about to retreat. It is time to proclaim order in the ranks and give the reassuring command ready. Let every man in Richmond return to his post and give all his energy to the performance of his duty, while he listened to words of encouragement from soldiers in the front, and regard all street rumors as soldiers do those in camp. Theo know that none of the latter are wholly true, and most of them entirely false. They only frighten those who are already scared. Try to trace one of them to its source and you will find that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it cannot be traced since in support of it would fail to convince a rational and cool man of the least important fact.

To effect the concentration of its forces against Richmond, which now excited so much apprehension, General Grant has drawn his troops from every other part of the country to make us risk all upon a single issue. He has been compelled to do the same. Could he lose any of the three armies now converging upon us, the whole campaign would be broken up. Neither of the others could resist the combination of our forces, which his policy has rendered necessary to our country, except the coast towns, would be relieved of the presence of an enemy. We could repair the railroads that have been damaged. The spirits of our people would revive. Absentees would return to duty, and if Congress would provide or the employment of negroes, we could raise a force to enter Tennessee and Kentucky far more rapidly than the enemy could provide to oppose us.

The result would be that the north would have to begin the work of subjugation again, for we can destroy the army of Gen. Sherman. For example: We could then give full employment to the rest of the federal troops now operating in Virginia and North Carolina. None of them could be withdrawn to defend Tennessee and Kentucky, nor could more be taken for that purpose from beyond the Mississippi without exciting Missouri and abandoning Arkansas. The enemy would have to provide a new army for the West. What that would cost him, and what the effect would be upon the hopes and spirit of his people, can easily be imagined. It is very certain that our condition would be far more formidable in every respect, should such a result be attained, even with the loss of Richmond, Charleston and Wilmington, than it was before Gen Grant's combination began. Let us then look at the facts as they really are. Let us not be disheartened into undue importance to losses, which are greater in name than in reality, but learn to value results according to their real significance. Let us be calm and resolved, knowing that if we are in danger, so is the enemy. Let us do our work earnestly and faithfully, quietly fall into line, and be no longer startled but steady.

Andrew Johnson Notified of his Election to the Vice-Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Senator Trumbull and Representatives Wilson and Dawson, the Select Committee, to-day waited upon Andrew Johnson and not

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results inventions and improvements of every description dearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Approaching Struggle.

Indications, at the seat of war, were never more demonstrative of an approaching conflict than they are at the present time. The mighty hosts of combatants are near each other, and the grand strategic scheme of our great leader requires that they should approach still nearer. The confederate ship is between two towering ice-bergs, one of which is anchored—not stranded—and the other of which is steadily approaching it, making the sea room less, while floes and hammocks close up all ways of escape for the doomed vessel.

General GRANT, with his brave army, has not been lying, all these months, between the James and the Appomattox, without a purpose. General SHERMAN and his hardy veterans have not been making an aimless march through Georgia and the Carolinas. The cost has been closely calculated, and the results are expected amply to repay the investment. The progress has been, thus far, a series of military triumphs. One stronghold after another has yielded to the *terror* of our arms. By a train of almost bloodless victories the enemy has been driven from the seaboard. They have yet, and soon, to meet the armies, at whose very name they trembled, and at whose approach they fled.

The indications of an approaching conflict also impress it with a decisive character. A victory, in these circumstances, over the insurgents, must be crushing to their power. A reverse to us would be but a prolongation of the war; a defeat to them would be conclusive. Such obvious conditions must make the contest one of the fiercest and bloodiest of the war. But we have unshaken confidence in our Generals and their troops, animated by a common patriotism, and nerved, alike by a daring courage. The desperation of the insurgent chiefs cannot infuse its transient inspiration into their dispirited columns, and it would, the cool and hopeful spirit of our troops, with the prestige of past triumphs in their favor, is a surer guarantee of victory.

The eyes of the country are turned earnestly toward the expected theater of the strife; a thrilling interest awaits, in almost painful suspense, the reports of the battle begun, and looks with hopeful confidence for the announcement of its end in glorious victory over the foe, and for this issue the prayers of the christian people ascend to God, that our enemies may be vanquished and scattered, and that peace may be restored to our bleeding country.

The minor indications of an expected battle agree with those given by the approach of the hostile armies. The sick and wound have been sent away from the field hospitals to Washington. Reinforcements of the medical staff and large numbers of nurses have been sent to the front, and those benevolent agencies, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, have forwarded their ample and seasonable supplies.

UNEASINESS.—The Richmond *Sentinel* confesses itself astonished that the late movements of the Yankee armies should create any uneasiness among the Southern people. He calls on them to calm their agitated minds by considering that it is simply a removal from one section of the country to another, and that the portion retrieved is ten times as extensive as the portion newly invaded. He tells them that "the enemy has loosened his hold on the whole Mississippi Valley, and has also given up a third of Georgia and a large part of Virginia."

This is the consoling view presented to the people of the Carolinas, while SHERMAN is, to use the rebels' phrase, "sweeping through those States like an avalanche." And this is the encouraging word which the editor addresses to his fellow conspirators in Richmond. It is evident that he does not understand the anaconda tactics which he and his fellows have had so many laughs about—"first get round 'em and then squeeze 'em." Or, to vary the figure for the sake of more particular illustration, he does not appreciate, as yet, the philosophy of hempen neckties, which are the more uncomfortable—not to say more unhealthy—the more they tighten.

THE COMMISSIONS.—While the hearts of people, in all our towns, villages and country, are trembling for our soldiers, in the expectation of a battle, it is a relief and comfort to know that the Christian and Sanitary Commissions are promptly forwarding their stores and agents to the expected scene of the combat. The relief and the cheering that these institutions, of high benevolence, minister to our brave men, when suffering from their wounds and lying on the ground in field hospitals, cannot be estimated too highly.

We have never been connected with either of the Commissions, but have had opportunity on many occasions, amid the carnage of battle and the varied horrors of field hospitals filled with brave men, fresh from the bloody field, to see and admire their kindly operations; and we take pleasure in attesting their assiduity and faithfulness in administering, each in its own way, to the relief and comfort of our wounded soldiers.

CONGRESS.—A significant and hopeful sentence, in our dispatches from the capital, assures us that Congress is likely to get well through its business before the close of the session; that the House was engaged as late as 11½ o'clock on Wednesday night on the appropriation bill; and that "the best of humor is prevailing and *no factiousness*."

The retrospective implications of this last item are sad and discreditable; but its truth, in application to the present, is highly gratifying. The nation has sometimes been obliged to blush, on reading of the revelries of the closing scenes of Congress. We, therefore, receive the above intimation of the prevalence of good humor and sobriety with the greatest satisfaction. May this condition of affairs continue, *usque ad finem*.

HARD, BUT JUST.—The capital of South Carolina has been sacrificed on the altar of its own frenzy. It was a beautiful place, situated on the Congaree river. Occupying one of the finest sites, it was one of the handsomest towns in the State. The College of South Carolina was located here, and was a flourishing institution, before that State madly broke the peace of the country.

Upon the occupation of the place by our troops, the columns were quietly passing through the streets to their camping place, when they were treacherously fired upon from the windows and roofs of houses by the infatuated people. But for this madness, not one of them, probably, would have been injured in person or property. But, for this wanton attack, their city was committed to the flames.

GEORGIA.—Governor BROWN has issued a message of more than local interest. He says that the State was abandoned to her fate, and left by the Confederate authorities. He charges all the disasters that have experienced to the bad management of JEFF. DAVIS, and declares the Richmond Government to be a military despotism, which, if not checked, will drive on to anarchy, and ere minute in reconstruction, with subjugation or war without it. He opposes the arming of slaves, and the conscription by the Richmond Government, and calls for a convention to alter the Constitution.

Entertaining such views, Governor BROWN may be safely set down as something of a reformer in rebeldom.

They have gotten up a dress-makers' company, or corporation, in London. The object is not so much to make money as to reduce the evils which assail the sewing-women of that metropolis. Over 800 ladies have subscribed to it already. They propose to pay good prices to the seamstresses and not overtask them with late hours or severe labor. The idea is an excellent one.

Which shall be Saved?

There is a difference of sentiment and an interesting debate prevailing at the rebel capital, on the question whether the holding of Richmond is essential to the salvation of the Confederacy. The President, in a late message, intimates that it is not; and an intimation from such a quarter carries weight with it. On his arrival at the New Haven rendezvous he was discharged on account of his entire ignorance of our language. But on returning to New York he was again "gobbled up," and is now on his way to the front to fight the battles of the Glaour. Uncle Sam has caught a good many tarlars among his recruits. Why should he refuse a Turk?

The reason that the President commuted the sentence of the rebel spy Davis, sentenced to be hung at Johnson's Island, was that the evidence merely proved him a bearer of dispatches from Canada to Richmond, and thus only technically a spy. The story that Davis was once a keeper at the Andersonville prison is denied.

Robert Small, the hero of the "Planter," was lately at Savannah, and fell in with an old shipmate, a white man, who formerly was employed at Charleston by the same merchants as himself. Glad to see him, and recognizing his ability, Small offered him one hundred dollars per month to sail with him as mate. "I can do it easily," said Small, "for since the war began, I have made *thirty thousand dollars*, every cent of which is invested in Government securities." Most creditable to Small, who shows himself in every act worthy to be recognized as a "citizen."

The government has, within the past few weeks, pretty nearly accomplished the work of repossessing the United States property which was taken from it by the secessionists in 1861. One after another the forts, custom houses and navy yards have come back into our hands, until there remains very little indeed to be taken.

Several hundred rebel deserters were concealed in the houses in Charleston, and when our troops entered they surrendered, declaring that they were tired of the rebellion and would no longer fight for it. They were received as prisoners. Crowds of negroes met our troops, and made every demonstration of joy. There were men, women and children. They wanted food; many of them said they would be glad to work; some proposed to take up arms.

The Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia has published a card, denouncing the Fenian Brotherhood, and states that the assertion made some time since that a letter had been received from Rome announcing the decision concerning the Fenians, in the words: "Fenani non sunt impletandi," (the Fenians are not to be disturbed,) is a falsehood.

The clothes of a man who died of small-pox in Providence, the other day, were buried to prevent infection. A negro dug them up and took them to an auction room, where they were sold. By handling the garments he contracted the disease and has since died. The negro was arrested and fined $3 and costs.

The new issue of fractional currency of the denomination of twenty-five cents is now ready for distribution. It is on thick paper, and the engraving gives it the appearance of one of the Government notes of greater value, its size, also, about one-half larger than the currency now in circulation, making it much more attractive and easier to handle. On the face there is a full length portrait of Secretary Fessenden. The fifty cent notes are of the same style of the twenty-five cent issue.

A fire occurred in Louisville Monday morning, resulting in the destruction of the wholesale clothing warehouse of Charles Lichten & Co. Two lives were lost in the building—those of Mr. Solsen, salesman, and Meyer Kreigshaber.

The Agricultural College Endowment.

READING, Pa., March 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I notice in several numbers of your paper articles relating to the "National Land Grant," the authors of which endeavor to show reasons why the funds arising from the sale of these lands should be divided between five or six Literary Colleges, instead of being given in bulk for an Agricultural College in Pennsylvania. I must confess that I cannot see the justice of the claim made by some of the Literary Colleges of our State for a portion of the Land Scrip Fund. The present Legislature may repeal the act of 1863, and divide the fund into six portions; but if it does this, it will call down indignation upon its course of action for all time to come. The act of Congress granting lands for the endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was never designed for Literary Colleges. The bill was drawn up by a gentleman from Massachusetts, after having visited the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and the friends of the College were mainly instrumental in securing its passage in 1860; but the bill was at that time vetoed by Buchanan. In 1862 it was again brought before Congress, and one of the Trustees of the Agricultural College, then, as now, a prominent member of Congress, spent an entire winter laboring to secure its passage; other friends of the College visited Washington, and used their influence in behalf of the bill, and with both the aid of these persons it would not have passed. Your correspondent denies this—let him prove the contrary if he can. The Agricultural College is not a failure; and I deny that any person who has visited the institution and examined it in an impartial manner has pronounced it a failure. I admit that it has been a struggle, and a man named Charles Sanshagin, who visited the College last March, while on a visit to Europe, wrote an article for the *North American*, signed "A Looker On," in which he, in such a manner as to create the impression that the Agricultural College was a failure, and that the Legislature, who, after visiting the college last March

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

Great National Celebration.

Recommendations of Mayor Lowry.

Programme Adopted by the Committee

We have before published the proceedings of the committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, to suggest an appropriate manner of celebrating the recent successes of our army. Below we give the proclamation, or official recommendation, of Mayor Lowry, on the subject:

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh and Vicinity—FELLOW CITIZENS: Having been requested by a number of our most influential and respected citizens to call a meeting of the loyal and patriotic people of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for a *Grand National Celebration* on Saturday, the 4th of March, in honor of the recent successes of our glorious army and the happy prospect of a speedy termination of the rebellion; and a number of our fellow citizens having, in accordance with the call, assembled and made due preparation for this auspicious occasion, I hereby recommend that the people of Pittsburgh and its vicinity join in a general and hearty response to this recommendation by a total suspension of business.

In making this suggestion, I need not urge upon my fellow-citizens, whose active sympathies with the cause of the Union have become proverbially known throughout the land, that this is an occasion worthy of our enthusiasm, and not only a fitting tribute to the memory of those departed heroes who have fallen in battle, but a just acknowledgement of the bravery and patriotism of those bronzed heroes who have bared their breasts to the storm of battle, so triumphantly sustained the national cause and so valiantly contributed to the suppression of the most gigantic and wicked rebellion on record. Let us, then, emulate the patriotism of our countrymen in other cities in doing honor to the loyal and the brave; and let the nation, throughout its length and breadth, "rejoice and be exceeding glad" that the benign reign of peace and prosperity is now at hand.

The following is the programme adopted by the Committee:

1st. A total suspension of business between the hours of eleven and a half o'clock, a. m., and three o'clock, p. m.

2d. that all the bells in the city be rung from eleven and a half o'clock, a. m., till twelve o'clock, m.

3d. That the clergy of the city open their churches between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, p. m., and deliver short, patriotic addresses to the people of their respective congregations; offering prayers of thanksgiving for the victories achieved by our armies.

4th. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired between twelve and one o'clock, p. m.

5th. A meeting will be held in the evening in one of our public halls, of which due notice will be given, when speeches will be delivered, with appropriate singing and other music.

JAMES LOWRY, Jr., Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, March 2, 1865.

HOUSE OF REFUGE—ANNUAL REPORT.—We have before us the Eleventh Annual Report of the officers of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania for the year ending December 31, 1864. From the report of the Board of Managers, we learn that the inmates of the institution for the past year have enjoyed excellent health, not a single death having occurred. The number received during the year was 161, the number discharged 189, and the number remaining 256, as follows: 184 boys and 82 girls. The report compliments Mr. R. N. Avery, Superintendent, and his assistant, Mr. A. Wilson, for the faithful and efficient manner in which they performed their duty; Misses Emily Barry, Maggie Murphy, Mary McCoy and S. C. Marquis are spoken of as "having cheerfully and faithfully discharged their respective duties." Mr. Jones, Clerk and Librarian; Mrs. Laura Williams, Matron, and her assistants, Misses Ellen Kelly, Mary J. McPike, and S. Kennedy "have been faithful to the interests committed to them." Miss Kate McClure, who was elected to supply the place of Mrs. Williams as principal teacher in the girls' department, is spoken of as eminently qualified for the position which she fills." Her assistants, Misses Bella McCoy and Maggie P. Mason "have proved faithful to the trusts reposed in them." Dr. Ground has been "careful and attentive to the wants and comforts of those placed under his medical treatment."

The report, which is signed by Joseph Pennock, President, concludes as follows:—To an all wise and protecting Providence we commit the care and guidance of these little wanderers. May His blessing ever accompany your efforts and ours to reclaim the erring, console the penitent, strengthen and confirm the reformed, thus securing their happiness and promoting the welfare of society, the great objects sought to be attained by the friends and patrons of the Institution.

The report of Joshua Hanna, Treasurer, shows a balance on hand of $4,502 92.

R. N. Avery, Superintendent, reports that since the opening of the Institution there have been committed 637 boys and 407 girls, Allegheny furnishing 2,100 of the number. The average ages of the boys admitted during the past year was 12⅞; girls 14⅝ years.

A VETERAN REGIMENT TO BE RAISED IN PITTSBURGH.—Schuiz was in the city yesterday. The General has been assigned the duty of organizing recruiting for Hancock's Corps in the Western cities, and exercising a general supervision over the same. While in the city the General visited a number of our principal business men for the purpose of advising with them as to the expediency of their following the lead of Philadelphia, the merchants of that city having taken in charge the recruiting of a brigade of three regiments. The first of these three regiments is to be raised by corporations, and the Committee having the matter in charge is composed of the principal officers of the leading Railroad and Insurance Companies of the State. The second regiment will be raised by the merchants, manufacturers and brokers, and the third by the Corn Exchange. The leading men of each of these branches are at the head of the movement, and through their exertions the ranks are being rapidly filled.

It is proposed that Pittsburgh should raise a regiment for this organization. There are a large number of veteran soldiers in this vicinity, who, if the proper means were used, could be induced to re-enter the ranks and be present at the death of the rebellion. All that is necessary is for a few of our leading business men to take hold of the matter, have a public meeting called, appoint committees to raise funds, and to go to work in earnest. This movement would give a new impetus to the recruiting business, and our various sub-districts would be enabled to fill their quotas, thus avoiding the necessity of a draft. Any leading officer, Colonel, Lieut. Col. or Major, who has seen two year service, can secure the position of Colonel of the regiment and the assistance of recruiting in this district, by starting the ball in motion. It would not require much effort to organize a Pittsburgh veteran regiment, and we hope the matter will be taken in hand immediately.

NAVIGATION RESUMED.—The ice in the Monongahela has run out, and the river is now open. The Pittsburgh and Brownsville steamers are running as usual, with the exception that there are now three daily lines instead of two, between the two places, a beautiful new freight and passenger boat having been recently added to the line and commanded by Solomon Spears as Captain, with John Moorehouse as Chief Clerk, both practically experienced in the duties of their respective positions. A boat will also make a daily trip between Brownsville and Geneva.

RECRUITING.—Yesterday Captain Moorhead was busily engaged in mustering squads for the new organizations, none of which have been filled, however, since our last report. Captain Foster, during the past month, received one hundred recruits, fifty substitutes and drafted men, and succeeded in apprehending twenty-six deserters. Captain Kirker, during the same period, mustered six hundred and eighteen new recruits, thirty-six substitutes, and apprehended twenty-six deserters.

IN HIGH GLEE.—The Brownsville *Clipper* man is jubilant over the prospect of the completion of the telegraph to that place. He says: "The telegraph wires are approaching our goodly Borough, and we shall soon be in electric communication with all the world and the 'rest of mankind.' So we go—and we hope that if our very streets were to be lighted with gas in the course of time; that is, on very dark night."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that DUSTY, DIRTY appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color in any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. T. MATTHEWS, General Agent,
2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. oc30-1y

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by
JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street.

Death of the Duke of Northumberland.

Algernon Percy, Duke and Earl of Northumberland, died at Alnwich Castle, on Sunday morning, February 12. The deceased was the second and youngest son of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland. He was born December 15, 1792, and had, consequently, at the time of his death, just entered his seventy-third year. He was educated for the navy, and in 1809, as midshipman of the Hydra, commanded a gunboat in co-operation with the Spanish patriots on the coast of Andalusia. As acting Captain of the Caledonia, he took part in a partial action with the French fleet off Toulon, in 1813, and was present at the taking of Genoa, in 1814. He became Commander in March, 1814; Captain in August, 1815; Rear-admiral on the reserved list in November, 1850; vice-admiral July, 1857, and admiral in October, 1862. He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his brother Hugh, Third Duke, on the 11th of February, 1847. He was married in 1842, to the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, but leaves no issue. The deceased Duke was a conservative in politics. On the formation of the Earl of Derby's first administration, in 1852, he became first Lord of the Admiralty, and remained in the Cabinet until the break-up of the government in December of that year. On taking office he was made Privy Councillor, and, in the same year, a Knight of the Garter. He was a fellow of several learned societies and president of a number of benevolent and other institutions. As he died childless, the title devolves upon George Percy, Earl of Beverly, whose father was the second son of the first Duke of Northumberland.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Farewell benefit of Mr. and Miss BUCHANAN.
Miss Buchanan as Elly O'Connor and Mr. Buchanan as Kyle Daly.
THIS EVENING, the ever popular Irish drama, entitled
COLLEEN BAWN.
Elly O'Connor.....Miss Virginia Buchanan.
Kyle Daly.....McKean Buchanan.
To conclude with
ELUCIDATION; OR, THE MORNING CALL.
SATURDAY NIGHT a great Holiday Bill.
MONDAY—DAN SATCHELL will appear.

Grand Matinee Saturday Afternoon by the CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.
Wonderful success of the
GREAT COLLINS,
Who will appear to-night in his "Original Cure," and "The Seven Ages of Man."
First week of the favorite balladist,
MR. J. H. STOUT,
All the favorites in new acts. First time of the new farce of
Turn Him Out.
Chara ters by O. W. Blake, W. C. Smythe, H. M. Fitzgerald, srs. C. J. Foster and Miss E. Lehman.
Great bill for SATURDAY

Grand Gala Day at Concert Hall. Matinee by the C. Z. TROUPE, March 4th.

FREED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.
UNEQUALLED ATTRACTION!
Great success of
BILLY EMERSON,
BILLY EMERSON,
BILLY EMERSON,
The celebrated Negro Comedian.
THIS EVENING will be presented the thrilling drama, in two acts, entitled
Antoine, the Savage.
Antoine.....W. J. Thompson.
Victor.....J. C. Cloud.
Violette.....Mrs. Frank Drew.
Dogs of the Rock.....Hector and Carlo.
SINGING, DANCING, NIGGERISMS, etc.
Everybody is going Saturday Afternoon and Evening to see the C. Z. TROUPE.

ENGLISH OPERA AT MASONIC HALL.
Directors.....Messrs. Campbell & Castle.
Manager.....Mr. Frank Rivers.
Stage Manager.....Mr. J. M. Weston.
Musical Conductor.....Mr. W. G. Deltrich.
CAMPBELL & CASTLE'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE,
For a Few Days Only.

The following names comprise the principal artistes:

Miss Fanny Stockton, Miss Fannie Riddell, Prima Donnas Soprano; Miss Georgie Fowler, Contralto; Mrs. C. I. Beesley, Soprano; Mr. William Castle, Primore Tenore; Mr. S. C. Campbell, Primo Baritone; Mr. Walter Birch, Second Tenor; Mr. Warren White, First Basso; Mr. John Clark, Second Basso; Mr. Wm. Sheats, Bass Buffo, together with an efficient orchestra chorus. The Opera Troupe numbering *forty artistes* of acknowledged ability.

MONDAY EVENING, March 6th, 1865, will be performed the celebrated opera, in three acts, composed by M. W. Balfe, entitled

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Count Arnheim, Governor of Presburg, Mr. S. C. Campbell; Thaddeus, a Polish Refugee, Mr. William Castle; Florestein, a conceited fop, Mr. Walter Birch; Devilshoof, leader of a gang of banditti, Mr. Warren White; Captain of the Guard, Mr. Wm. Sheats; Arline, the Count's daughter, (aged six years in the first act), Arline, the Bohemian Girl, Miss Fannie Stockton; The Gipsy Queen, Miss Georgie Fowler; Buda, governess of Arline, act first, Miss Emma Lee. Retainers, peasants, lords, ladies and Gipsys by members of the chorus and corps de ballet.

Tickets, $1. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at the music store of C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street. Doors open at 7 o'clock. The overture will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Books of the opera for sale at the door.

Agent.....W. H. HOUGH, Business Agent.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—A FAIR and Festival for the Benefit of the Building Fund of the FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH of Pittsburgh will be held at MASONIC HALL, commencing on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st,
And continuing
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Musical entertainments will be provided, and an agreeable variety of amusements, Tableaux, Farces, Songs, &c., will be presented. A good supply of useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale. The public are invited to attend. Cards of admission, 25 cents. fe24-st

CONCERT HALL.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing Monday, February 27th.
THE CARTER ZOUAVE TROUPE. BERGER FAMILY, AND YOUNG FEMALE
BRASS BAND.

The above widely known and highly successful band of performers will give a series of their popular and pleasing entertainments as above. Their programme embraces a number of different, and, one would say, diverse attractions, including Ballad and Opera Music, the Ballet, Irish Comedy, Black Wire performance, Military Evolutions, &c., &c. There will be a Matinee Saturday afternoon, March 4th, for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. Tickets, 35 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock—commence at 8 o'clock.

J. HENAGE CARTER, Proprietor.
fe25-9t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. fe28-1y

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1862, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business confided to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. R. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r.

JOHN M. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 81 Fourth Street,

J. R. & H. B. FRY,
No. 134 SOUTH THIRD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Purchase and Sell upon Commission every description of Government, State, City or County LOANS or BONDS. They will also give careful attention to sales of Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and Oil Stocks furnishing by letter information when desired. 6m-31aw

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 7-30 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
1y20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

LEAD—
244 pigs "Linden" Lead, best quality.
For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
fe14-tf **16 Wood street.**

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are dunkers! Let all such call at 72 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION.....$1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.
H. L. RINGWALT, Agent.
je30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

R. MILLER, JR., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.

Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant's & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

R. Miller, Jr.	Andrew Ackley,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Nathaniel Holmes,	David M. Long,
Alex. Nimick,	Rees J. Thomas,
George Darsie,	Charles J. Clarke,
Campbell B. Herron,	John R. McCune.
C. W. Ricketson,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secy.
de24-1y

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth-street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
M. ROCK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CHILDS,	R. B. STERLING,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McCREW,
S. L. FARNESTOCK.	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

de6-1y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second door.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire

on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Inland Marine and Inland Risks on Merchandise and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAMUEL P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	CAPT. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. VANKIRK,
JAS. S. BOSELL,	JOHN H. BRITTON,
JOHN F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE
JOHN GLYDE,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000
Have been divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John H. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Reeves, R. L. Schoenwick, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schuyler, W. M. Shinn, J. W. Vankirk, M. D. Williamson.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKBURN, Agent.
27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
jy19-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
M. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARK, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
R. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
Hon. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
RACHAEL PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.	

de23

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurances.
Office No. 98 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se16-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a light strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c. with equal facility.

Send for a Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe4

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.

Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, Fifty Dollars. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

S. B. BARNES,
de20-1y Agent.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & RAYNER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

THE DALTON
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINE.
The Crowning Triumph in Mechanism.

KNITS UPWARDS 20 DIFFERENT KINDS OF APPAREL.

A Yard of Plain or Ribbed Work Knit in ten minutes.

We have most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country testifying to their superiority for manufacturing and family purposes. They are peculiarly adapted for benevolent Ecclesiastical Institutions. Send for Circular and Samples, call and see them in operation.

WESTERN AGENCY,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
E. P. CARPENTER.
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JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
ELLERY, BARTLETT,
AND
APPLETON TRACEY MOVEMENTS.
For sale by DUNSEATH & CO.,
no18 No. 56 Fifth st.

PULASKI FIRE BRICK WORKS
JACOB S. PRICE,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE BRICK,
TILE AND FURNACE LINING.
GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.
oc17-1y **NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER CO., PA.**

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 6ix Per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
81 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Peoples' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-1d-w-4m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] **HUGH McCULLOCH,**
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-4m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] **HUGH McCULLOCH,**
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja31-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja18-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 19th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] **HUGH McCULLOCH,**
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja24-4m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] **HUGH McCULLOCH,**
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja31-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 11th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 11th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja14-2m

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER.
No. 124 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.
ja24-1y

BANKS, DIVIDENDS, &C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 31, 1864.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

'Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh,'

in the City of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secur d by a pledge of United S ates Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the City of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
ja4-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,

By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh

Buy and sell at mark at rates—

U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 1 per cent. one year Certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au19

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

The market excited on local stocks. Caldwell, 6¼ to 6¾; Dalzell, 9@9¼; El Dorado, 2; Maple Shade, 25 bid; St. Nicholas, 4¼ to 4¾; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 6¼; Ross, 2. Gold 198. Money market active.

THURSDAY, March 2, P. M.

Stocks were scarcely as active on 'Change as on previous evenings. The attendance was large, and transactions were mainly in those stocks that have of late materially advanced, and to-night some of them sold at another rise. Oil Creek and Cherry Run, Paxton, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and Onio Valley, which latter sold up to $2 50—a higher figure than it ever brought before. The sales in detail are as follows:

100	shares	Banner	$1 00
500	do	Central Basin	98
500	do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	98
100	do	Merchants	59
200	do	do	55
125	do	do	56
500	do	do	56
100	do	Ohio Valley	2 50
100	do	Oil Creek & Cherry Run	6 00
100	do	do	6 10
100	do	do	6 05
100	do	do	6 05
100	do	do	6 05
100	do	do	6 00
100	do	Paxton	4 50
100	do	do	4 45
100	do	Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	3 40
100	do	do	3 47
100	do	do	3 50
100	do	do	3 40
100	do	do	3 40
200	do	Ross	1 85
200	do	do	1 85
100	do	Rynd Farm	3 50
100	do	Tack Petroleum	3 50
100	do	do	3 30
100	do	do	3 40
100	do	do	3 30
100	do	do	3 25
100	do	do	3 25
100	do	do	3 20
100	do	do	3 20
100	do	do	3 20
100	do	Tarr, Story's & Cherry Run	1 06
500	do	do	1 06
200	do	Western Pennsylvania	2 88
100	do	do	3 00
100	do	do	3 00

—The "Bid" and "Asked" quotations are noted in the following list:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny & Pittsburgh		10 00
Blood Farm and Onio Pet	1 75	1 90
Central Basin	98	1 00
Cherry Run Central	1 95	2 20
Cherry Run and Blood Farm	1 00	1 01
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	1 60	1 70
Culbertson's Run	1 82	2 00
Dalzell	9 35	9 50
Duck Creek		25 00
Egbert	3 00	3 50
Eldorado	1 70	1 90
Federal	1 10	1 20
Fleeting and Blood	3 00	3 28
Foster Reserve	65	1 00
Hemlock	3 75	4 25
Horseneck	1 50	1 62
Lincoln Oil and Mining	1 00	1 05
Meadow		90
Meadow Cherry Run	1 90	1 99
Monongahela Pioneer	25	50
Nat. Refining & Storing	8 75	10 00
Phillips	2 50	4 25
Revere		1 75
Rhone	92	98
Shenango	60	75
Star Well		1 00
Union Lubric	90	1 00
Wes. Virginia, Pitts'h	1 85	1 90
Whitely Creek	1 75	2 00

New York Petroleum Market.

The business since our last has been chiefly in Crude, Refined being confined to immediate delivery. Since the 13th inst., prices of Crude have declined 12½ per gallon, closing yesterevening at 42c, though some sales were made on Saturday at 42½c, and one or two small lots since Friday are 6,000 bbls on the spot, at 42½@44c; mostly 42½@43c, small lot only at 44 ; 5.0 do for March, 42½ B O ; and 2,000 do for April, 44. Refined continues scarce and firm at full prices—the sales are 850 bbls Bonded, Light Straw to White, at 67@59c; 405 do, prime White ("Conshene") 70c; 2,080 gallons do in tin, 65@66c; and 880 bbls free light straw to white, 67c for low test, and 68@69c for standard test, including a small lot prime white at 90c, cash. Naphtha is quiet—we note sales only of 200 bbls 67@68 gravity, at 50 @52c, cash. It will be seen by our table that the export of petroleum from the country, this week, is only among the small that of last year, and one-third of the year before.

Received at New York since January 1 of

	Barrels
1865	52,035
1864	104,999

Exported same time:

	1865.	1864.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
From New York	1,973,461	2,702,089
Other ports	502,756	1,088,479
Total	1,968,220	3,819,567
Same time, 1863		5,841,038

—*Shipping List.*

Cincinnati Provision Market.

There has been less spirit in the Provision market the past than the preceding week; buyers of out meats and lard for foreign account having reduced their operations. There has been something done daily in these articles, but not enough to give the market more than steady, firm support, excepting for the latter, which was taken pretty freely.

Bulk Shoulders have sold at 15½@15¾c for light and heavy, with a good demand for the latter at the figure named for the former. 50 hhds packed were sold to-day at 16c, though they are firmly held at 15¾c, loose, when in the market. Sides have sold to a moderate extent at 17¾c, loose, and are firm at that now.

Boston Shoulders have received but little attention outside of the regular trade demand; 18¼c is their nominal quotation. Bacon rib Sides are firm at 20c. A fair demand early in the week was experienced for them, but it is only moderate now. Clear rib are rated at 21½@21¾c, and clear at 23½c. Sugar cured Hams 22@23c unchanged; canvassed, 24c; and packed. Lard has been in steady request with some sales at 21¾@21¾c, for country and city, but 50c higher has been steadily adhered to by sellers' offerings. Head and gut are rated at 20c and 21¼@21½c.

Mess Pork has been neglected, and concessions in price are to be had. City brands can be bought at $36 and country at $35.

Comparative Price of Pork and Lard.

The following statement shows the comparative price of pork (mess and prime mess) and lard at several leading cities:

	Mess.	Prime Mess.	Lard.
New York	$36 00@36 87½	$29 50@30 00	14¼@24¾
Philad'a	38 00@39 00		22 @24
Boston	36 00@40 00	35 00@37 00	22 @24
Chicago	32 50@34 00	26 50@28 50	22
Milwaukee	32 00@33 00	27 00@27 50	21¾@22
St. Louis	31	27	22
Louisville	37 50@38 00	32 00@34 00	21¾@22
Baltimore	35 00@37 00		22 @23½
N. Orleans	40 00		23
Detroit	37 50		23

The range of prices at Boston, it will be seen, are higher than at any other point, with the exception of New Orleans.

Prices at Denver at Latest Dates.

The following list of prices of leading articles is from the *News* of the 14th :

Flour, per sack	$19 00 to 25 00
Meal "	16 00 to 18 00
Bacon hams, per lb	45 to 50
Shoulders "	36 to 40
Canned lard "	50 to 60
Salt, dairy "	2
" coarse "	25
New York A sugar "	38
New Orleans "	32
Granulated or powdered sugar "	60
Golden syrup per gallon	4 00
Sugar-house molasses "	3 75
Java coffee "	80
Rio "	70

Living is an "expensive luxury" in Denver!

Philadelphia Oil Market.

Fish and Lard oils are firm with about the usual business to note. Linseed has declined and is selling at $1 43@1 45 as to lots. Of petroleum the offerings and sales continue light and price nearly nominal at 46@47c for crude and 66@67c for refined in bond. Free oil is selling as wanted at 88@89c.

New York Copper Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 1.

	Off'd	Ask'd		Off'd	Ask'd
Bedford		1¼	Mendota	¼	
Canton	70	—	Minnesota	¼	23
Central	55	—	N. J. Consol	—¼	—½
Knowlton	—	6	Ogima		6¼

New York Iron Market.

The market for Scotch Pig is very quiet; wholesale prices may be quoted $36@37, and small lots, with sales, $38@39; Coltness is in small lots at cash, and 50 tons were run off in lots as high as $62. Of American, we notice 150 tons Glendon No. 2 forge, deliverable at Elizabethport, on private terms—but at a lower rate than any previously published. The 1,500 tons Grey Forge, reported in our last, sold at $50 at Elizabethport, English Rails are held very firmly at $54@55, gold, in view of the proposition to increase the duty 15c ₩ 100 lbs, or $3 36 ₩ ton, which would make the whole duty as proposed $7 80 ₩ ton. Bar from Pennsylvania manufactures unbroken quiet, and from store there is little doing at the recent reduction in prices.—*Shipping List.*

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

There is some inquiry for Pig Metal, but generally at rates below the views of makers, and prices are unsettled and in favor of the buyer, who are operating in a small way only at $30@$45 for forge at $5 @52 for foundry, the latter for good No. 1 Scotch Pig is very quiet. Blooms and Boiler Plates continue dull, and the demand for manufactured iron is mostly confined to Rails, which are steady in price and only moderately active.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

The demand for pig has been light without any change in prices, and we quote hot blast at $44 and $65, for mill and foundry. Cold blast remains at $75@76, with but a light demand.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, March 3, 1865.

BUSINESS—An improvement was perceptible yesterday in business circles. Whilst we have no large operations to note record, still the demand was more extensive. Prices, however, were unchanged. The receipts of produce is on the decrease by river and rail, particularly flour and grain. On the wharf, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, a fair amount of merchandize was shipped. The arrivals include the Armenia, from St. Louis, with the Leonora, from miscellaneous freights. The Leonora, from Louisville, had a good cargo, principally hides and tobacco. The Julia, the favorite Zanesville packet, will be found at the landing, this being her first appearance for some time. She will return on Saturday at 4 p. m. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The new packet Saint Johns, leaves this day for St. Louis and the gold regions. The Brownsville packets are doing a large business. The Bayard left yesterday for Parkersburg with one of the largest trips of the season and full of people. The fine packet Minnesota leaves this day for Cincinnati. The steamer Onward is loading for Cincinnati, she will have dispatch. The Hard Times is off for Cincinnati this day. The Kate Putnam and Nevada are up for St. Louis. The W. F. Curtiss left for Cincinnati with a fair trip. The America is receiving for St. Paul direct. The Emilie will have dispatch for Nashville, below. She will be found the sales that came under our notice.

BACON—The market was steady with a fair demand. Prices have exhibited no change for some days. Among the sales were: Shoulders, 8,000 lbs, at 20½c; sides, 2,000 lbs, at 22½c; sugar cured hams, 2,000 at 24c. Country cured meat sold at lower prices.

DRIED BEEF—The market was quiet, with a moderate demand; sales 700 lbs at 20@22c.

LARD—Small sales only were made, at 24c.

MESS PORK—The market was not active; we quote, nominally, at $38@40.

FLOUR—The market at present contains an ample supply of the various qualities; we notice liberal receipts by the river; holders appeared firm in their views. Among the transactions were: Extra Family—150 bbls at $10 75; 50 do, $11; 25 do, $10 50; 50 do, $10 50@10 75; Superfine, $ 0 00@10 85; 70 do, $10 87; sales 20 bbls superfine at $8 25 ₩ bbl.

EGGS—The market did not appear so firm; sales 8 bbls at 35@40c.

HOMINY—We note sales 10 bbls at $12.

APPLES—Prices were unchanged; sales 1 car load, at depot, at $4 50.

DRIED APPLES—We note sales of 1,500 lbs to go out of the market at 12c. Peaches, sales at 20c.

BUTTER—Was not active; sales 8 pkgs at 40c, and 3 do at 38c.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a good demand; sales of 100 bxs, Western Reserve, at 20@22c.

FISH—Sales of 20 half bbls, Lake Herring, at $8 ₩ bbl; sales of 1,000 lbs Cod Fish at 8c.

HOPS—Sales of 4 bales, new, at 50c.

OATS—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers; sales of 700 bush from first hands at 83c, and 200 do from store at 85c.

CORN—Steady; sales of 150 bush from store at 81 40c.

HAY—The weather being unfavorable the receipts were limited; sales of 3 loads at the scales at $32 00@34 00.

LIME—Sales of 60 bbls at $2 25@2 50 ₩ bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of 200 bush Peach Blows at $1 05@1 10 ₩ bush.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY March 1, 1865.

The market at these yards was not very active. The high prices demanded by holders prevented buyers from entering the market, hence the principle portion of the receipts were forwarded to the East by rail. The receipts, however, fell short of last week. The Eastern markets were dull, and exhibit only a limited amount of transactions. The principle operations in our market were on Government account. Cattle were unusually scarce, in fact upon the whole, the market was the dullest we have witnessed for many weeks. The asking prices were about the same.

Hogs.—The principle portion that came in were on Eastern account. The sales will be found in another part of this report. Last weeks prices were fully maintained.

SHEEP.—The sales exhibit a large falling off as compared with last week's operations. Prices were the same.

The rates of freight on stock have advanced on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The following are the new and old rates per 100 pounds :

	New rates.	Old rates.
To New York per cwt	75	72
To Philadelphia "	65	55
To Baltimore "	85	65

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
To Baltimore	2,660	3,068	3,000	30
To Philadelphia	1,793	1,305	1,000	221
To New York	1,018	2,992	789	120
	1,471	7,365	4,789	641

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

	No. Head.	Weighed.	Prices
G & R	428	268	$13 50
Mellon	218	218	13 50
W Lewis	113	215	12 50
J R Huff	198	350	13 50
L Ripple	173	277	14 00
Rutledge	291	1,309	14 00

SHEEP—The receipts were large. The market ruled dull, buyers declined taking hold at the prices offered by sellers. Only 1,000 have but few sales to record. The asking prices were $9@10 50 per cwt. The only sales realized were—28 Fuller, 161 head, at $10 50 per cwt, and 870 head by J. Quinn, at prices varying from $9@11 per cwt.

CATTLE—The high prices demanded by holders prevented transactions. The sales were to only worth mentioning. The rates were $6@8 per cwt. Only a few hundred head were disposed of. T. Teegarden sold 78 head, average weight 1,130 lbs, at $9 30 per cwt.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, March 2, 1865.

The supply of stock exhibit a large falling off as compared with the week previous, and buyers appeared shy, as they were not disposed to take hold at the present rates. All good qualities met with a fair sale, that is all that came up to the government standard. Inferior stock being the most numerous were neglected, and in fact the principle operations were of government account. The operations that came under our notice were as follows:—

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Duff & Kirwin, 56 head at $6@8 25.
W. Scotland, 17 at $7 5@9.
H. Haines, 8 at $7 75.
M. Fowler, 19 at $5 25@8.
F. D. Williamson, 15 at $6@8.
T. T. Rankin & Co., 18 at $6 50.
J. Bernard, 18 at $6 50@8.
C. Shoemaker, 48 at $6 50@8 25.
Jacob Phillips, 4 oxen, per 100, $102 00.
L. Johnson, 15 at $6@8 75.
J. Overt, 16 at $5@9 00.
I. Potter, 40 at $5@8 50.
J. Reid, 15 at $7@9 00.
J. Vaughn, 19 at $5@9 50.
Vanvetter, 30 at $7@8.
J. Neely, 13 at $7@9.
W. Rieg, 61 at $6@9.
J. Rothchilds, 23 at $7@8 50.
W. J. Lafferty, 18 at $6.
W. J. Lafferty, 20 at $8 50.
M. Crouse, 13 at $6 50@8 50.
Myers & Bro. bought 275 at $8@9 50.
Merrick & Doud sold one bullock (1,700 lbs) at $11 50.

The number of cattle weighed at the scales were 800 head.

SHEEP—The market was dull; the sales were very limited; the offerings were principally of an inferior description. Duff & Kirwin sold 170 head at $6 @ cwt; J M Osborn sold 87 head at $8@9 @ cwt; other sales were made at the same range of prices.

HOGS—The market was inactive; the principle operations at this yard being in a retail way. Among the sales were: 50 head choice at $13@13 50 ₩ cwt, and 70 head retailed out to butchers, at $12 50@15 ₩ cwt.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales of tobacco at the auction warehouses to-day numbered only 32 hhds, there being no sales at the Louisville. Prices unchanged, with sales as follows:

At the Pickett—1 hhd at $6 50; 2 at 7 15 to 7 40; 1 at 8; 1 at 9 40; 2 at 10 to 10 75; 1 at 12 75; 2 at 14 to 14 50; 3 at 15 50 to 18, and 2 at 20 to 22 50.

At the Ninth Street—1 hhd trash at 36, 2 at 7 10 to 7 40, 2 at 8 to 8 40, 1 at 13 25, 2 at 20 to 28, and 1 at 33 50.

At the Boone—2 of trash at $4 80 to 5 60, 2 at 6 90 to 8 75, 1 at 9 85, and 2 of fair leaf at 15 to 27 75.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The offerings were mostly of low quality of new, and the market was easier for low grades, and steady for good leaf. Sales comprised 40 hhds including 3 damaged and green logs from $6@7 20; 15 factory do from $7 40@9 20; 5 planters do from $9 6@12 50; 8 common shipping leaf from $ 8@9 50; 5 medium do from $10 50@12 50; 1 go d do at $20@29; and 2 common manufacturing leaf at $22 50@25 50; also, 13 boxes from $4 70 to $9 ₩ 100 lbs. Bids on 15 hhds were rejected.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Tobacco—Forty-two hhds, viz: 30 hhds new Virginia; 2 at $7@7 75, 4 at 8@8 75, 1 at 10 25, 2 at 11 50, 1 at 12@12 75, 2 at 13@14 25, 1 at 14 75, 1 at 15, 1 at 17 50, 2 at 18 25@18 75, 1 at 19 25, 1 at 20 25, 1 at 21 25, 1 at 27, 1 at 28, 1 at 29, 1 at 32 50, 1 at 36, 1 at 45, 1 at 75; 6 hhds old Virginia, viz: 1 at 11 25, 1 at 12 75, 1 at 13 25, 1 at 21 50, 1 at 25 50, 1at 35 50; 6 hhds Missouri, viz: 1 at 18 50, 1 at 28, 2 at 30 50, 1 at 33 50, 1 at 35 50.

St. Louis Government Awards.

Colonel J. T. Haines has awarded the following contracts on bids opened February 15, 1865:

Flour—J. A. Buckland, 5,000 sks single extra at $4 70 per sack; same, 5,000 bbl do at $7 98 per bbls; same, 5,000 do do at $7 98 per bbls; same, 5,000 do double extra at $8 15 ₩ bbl. Stannard & co., 1,000 bbls single extra at $8 per bbl. Sherwood, Rafus & Co., 2,000 do do at $7 95; A. H. Smith & Co., 5,000 do single extra at $7 90; same, 5,000 do double extra at $8 75.

Hard Bread—J. Garneau & Co., 1,000,000 lbs at $5 12¾ per 100 lbs; Day & Kolb, 600 lbs at $5 18.

New York Tallow Market.

The market continues quite dull, but in price there has been no further change, as holders are very tenacious, their views being strengthened somewhat by the light moderate stock and light receipts, the sales are 200,000 lbs at 15½c for ordinary, up to 16c for prime country and city. We notice, besides, 17,000 lbs grease, part at 16c, and 74 packages marrow, 15c, cash.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

The market, in view of expected large receipts, is unsettled, and prices are nominal. None has arrived yet from above, so that no quotations can be given for the article afloat; dealers are retailing the best at 24@26c, with a very irregular market.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, March 3, 1865.

BUSINESS.—The market yesterday was more active. There was a large demand for Refined for export West; prices, however, were unchanged. Trade will necessarily be restricted until we have a resumption of navigation to the oil regions. That event, we feel pretty safe in asserting, will soon take place. Our latest from Oil City represent the ice still gorged a short distance below that place. The present warm weather, however, will soon remove that obstruction to navigation. Until then we shall have but little to say about Crude Oil. The amount of Oil destined for this market is large. Dealers anticipate a busy time during the coming week at farthest. Prices at Oil City were irregular. There is any amount of speculation as regards prices when the market opens. We prefer waiting until we shall be able to speak by authority. The first Oil that arrived at the Allegheny wharf for many weeks was a lot of Tar and Refined Oil, for A. Lyon & Co. The rates for Refined were unchanged. The sales were larger than the previous day. The operations which came under our notice were as follows:

REFINED OIL—Sales 50 bbls free at 81c; sales 100 bbls do in two lots at 81c, and 500 bbls do, to go out of the market, at 80c. For small lots higher prices were obtained, viz, 82@83c. Bonded oil was dull, their being no demand. Rates remain at 66@68c.

TAR—The market was firm with a fair demand, principally to go out of the market. Sales 100 bbls at $8 50 per bbl.

NAPHTA—Holders are not disposed to give way, hence the market was firm. Sales 50 bbls free, a prime article, at 48c. Other sales were made at 44@46c.

CRUDE OIL—There being no stocks to operate with of course we have no sales to record. A few days will show a different state of affairs.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

A. Lyon & Co., 71 bbls tar and 63 bbls refined.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

A Hancock, 109 bbls Crude for Philadelphia.
Hillworth & Co, 109 bbls Crude for Philadelphia.
Lacesco Co, 52 bbls Refined for Pittsburgh.
Lockhart & Frew, 50 bbls Refined for Pittsburgh.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The Stock market is dull and prices are generally lower. The partial stringency of money produces a pressure to realize, consequently there is a decline in prices. Government gold interest bonds are heavy and lower, and there is a general disposition to change gold into 7-30s, which accounts for the large sales of the former. State bonds quiet. Miscellaneous shares shared in general depression, and were all lower. Gold has been low on account of the close of the Richmond papers and the general unfavorable tone of news from our armies. Money market more stringent, though there is no scarcity. Exchange quiet. Petroleum stocks generally quiet and tending towards lower prices; Bucaneer farm sold at $1 85; Highgate, $1 90; Jerrauld, 85; Knickerbocker, 90c; Excelsior, 89; United States, $7 50; Webster, $1 62; Manhattan, $8; Rose Farm, $14 75; Hemlock, $1 75; Tack Farm, $3 40; Rynd Farm, $3 50; Cherry Run, 92c. Crude Petroleum heavy and lower, at 42@43c Refined, in bond, quiet, at 66@66c, and free at 87c.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange Gold sold 1054; N Y Central, 112¾; Erie, 73¾; Hudson, 107⅛; Reading, 138; Michigan Southern, 80½; Illinois, 96⅝; Pittsburgh, 78½; Rock Island, 95⅝; Northwestern, 31; do preferred, 63½; Ohio & Mississippi certificates, 29½; Canton, 35.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The intimations given in Richmond papers of the probable evacuation of that city, foreshadows an event that will have more effect in the Gold Room than the premium on Gold itself, except the complete overthrow of the rebellion. The price, therefore, has been very much influenced by outside influences, and sold to 1054, and recovered to 1057.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Petroleum dull and lower and closed at 42@43c for crude; for refined in bond, and 87 for refined free.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Cotton dull and lower, at 83 for middling uplands. Gold dull and lower, at 105@105⅛. Sterling dull; for Extra State, $10 90@11 00; for R. H. Ohio, and $11 05@12 07 for trade brands, closing heavy, with no buyers at outside quotations. Still there was no confidence in the permanence of the current quotations, in view of which there was no disposition to operate on the part of bankers. The Boston sale of coin, in Boston, yesterday, the market for foreign has been very quiet, and scarcely anything has been done. The demand sales we have to note since Friday last, are 35,000 lbs domestic three at 42@43c for Western, and 85@86c for sales 20,000 do coarse in washed do., 70c; 30,000 lbs Peruvian, 52c; 10,000 do, 53c; 10,000 do, 55c, and 50 bales Cape at 50c. At the auction sale of Cape, in Boston, yesterday, 850 bales were placed at prices varying from 45 to 57c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Wolfe & Bro, 5 pkgs indigo; McDonald & A, 5 kegs tobacco; T. M Maitland, 201 bxs tobacco; Shomaker & L, 22 do do; J Y McLaughlin, 15 bxs oil; R Kennedy & Bro, 1500 sks wheat; M B Sprague, 141 sks seeds; Jas McCullough, 100 bbls flour; A H ovsler, 25 sks g semus; Bingham & Co, 100 sks barley; D Wallace, 100 sks wheat; R Reiley, 101 bbls tar corn; Atwell, Lee & Co, 8 bbls beans, and 10 kegs lard; J Gordon, 268 hams, 30 shoulders, and 35 pkgs produce; T C Jenkins, 1 car potatoes and apples; Patterson & A, 174 sk s corn; W P Beck, 22 bxs cheese; Shomaker & L, 57 bxs cheese, 10 bbls apples; A H Colles, 87 bbls apples; Berry & Co, 29 sks hops; J Griffith, 8 pkgs produce; Day & Hayden, 12 pkgs seed, &c.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R—D Wallace, 200 bbls flour; C B Leech, 100 do do; Rea & K, 60 bgs meal; J B Canfield, 60 bbls meal; S Warner, 20 bbls clover seed; Herron & Co, 1 car hay; Godfrey & C, 2 sks rags; J Cutter, 13 kgs butter; W M Faber & Co, 1 car fire clay; Lambert & S, 72 doz brooms; McElroy & Co, 50 do do; W Hopper, 31 bbls apples; L H Voigt, 9 pkgs produce; McCullough, S & Co, 6 pkgs produce; McDonald & A, 30 sks flax seed; Culp & S, 5 bbls produce; R Gibson & A, 80 bbls apples, 6 do apple butter, 7 do cid r.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 2 cars iron; C Lee, 1 car hay.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Louisville.

Per Leonora No. 2—Clarke & Co, 31 pkgs, 94 hhds tobacco, 50 bbls whisky, 40 bales rags; Godfrey & Clarke, 28 do; R W Poindexter, 5 hhds tobacco, 13 bundles, 15 pkgs; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 4 pkgs; A Hoffman, 6 bales hides, 2 do ery; J Hall & Co, 200 sks fellows, 95 do spikes; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Fahnestock, 25 bxs, 10 empty bbls; R E Sparks, 30 bxs.

UNDRIES.

200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
100 do do do Hamburg Cheese;
800 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
900 bbls white Beans;
20 Gown Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."

In store and for sale by

CHARLES B. BAILSEY,
oct9 No. 179 Liberty street.

River Matters.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF STEAM BOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Carlile	do
Fayette	Speers	do
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Armenia	McCallum	St. Louis.
Leonora	Davis	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Rees	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Fayette	Speers	Brownsville
Gallitin	Carlile	Brownsville.
W. F. Curtis	Burch	Nashville.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about eleven feet water in the channel, and at a stand.

The Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gordon. She leaves at noon.

The steamer Julia is on her way for Zanesville. She will resume her trips in that trade on Saturday.

THE pretty steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Anawalt, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This is one of the best boats of her class afloat.

THE fine packet Minnesota, Capt. Dickenson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. We were pleased to see our attentive friend Morris Dorsey in the office.

The steamer Hard Times, Capt. Perry Brown, leaves this day positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is one of the best of her class afloat. Mr. A. C. Hamilton has charge of the office, is a clever and attentive officer.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Capt. Thomas H. Golding, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi river. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. Capt. Golding stands at the head of his profession.

CAPT. S. B. FRENCH has purchased the commanding interest in the steamer Onward. Captain French is an officer of large experience, and understands his business in all the details. We are pleased to see him take charge of so fine a craft. The Onward is announced for Cincinnati.

THE splendid passenger steamer St. Johns, Capt. S. S. Entriken, leaves this day for St. Louis and Missouri River. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found, Captain Entriken's well and favorably known to passengers and shippers. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

THE favorite passenger steamer Camelia, Capt. Jesse Dean, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. This boat has the best of accomodations and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. As an officer and a gentleman Capt. Dean stands at the head of the profession. Capt. J. L. Lytle, who has charge of the office, is a general favorite with passengers and shippers.

Wheeling—The *Register* of Tuesday says: Last night the tow boat Bengal Tiger, having a number of coal flats in tow and the tow boat Picket, having a number of Keel boats loaded with corn) in tow, collided when near the head of Wheeling Island. One of the Tiger's coal flats, containing eleven thousand bushels of coal was sunk, and one of the Picket's Keel boats, containing five thousand bushels of corn, was badly damaged but not sunk. The Picket ran her Keels ashore near the upper end of the Island to prevent sinking, and to have them repaired. The Tiger was disentangled from the wreck and continued on her destination.

Cincinnati—Wednesday's *Commercial* says: The river came to a stand on Monday night, but commenced rising again yesterday noon, with considerable less drift running past the city. There is twenty-eight feet hence to Louisville, and the Falls navigable for the largest class of steamers. The lower Ohio is in fine navigable order. The Cumberland is rising, with twenty fe t on Harpeth Shoals. There is fifteen feet in the Tennessee river, and Mississippi is rising slowly from St. Louis to Cairo.

The Guidon departed for Pittsburgh full of freight and passengers.

The big Peytona will arrive here to-morrow, and return to New Orleans on Saturday evening. Among her passengers is the veteran Capt. Joseph Scott, and the crews of her celebrated steamers Prima Donna, Prairie State, J. W. Cheesman and Venus. These steamers were captured on the Cumberland river, during the siege of Nashville. Capt. Scott has suffered much during his marches and imprisonment in rebeldom, but we are pleased to announce the safe arrival of this veteran boatman and commodore within our lines. It has been suggested that our steamboat men tender the gallant officers a warm reception on their arrival here.

Capt. C. A. Dravo, an able and efficient officer, succeeds Capt. Pepper in the command of the Alice Dean.

Uncle Sam has been paying out a large amount of greenbacks in this city during the past few days, to parties who have sold steamers to the Government during the past five or six months.

The 185th Regiment O. V. I. arrived in the city yesterday, and embarked on steamers destination unknown.

NASHVILLE, February 28.—*Ed. Com.*—The steamer Ontaria arrived here to-day from Cincinnati, Evansville, and Fort Donelson, with a mixed cargo.

BUSINESS.—Business was quite active upon the wharf yesterday, and on account of the great demand for boats, the owners of those who were not seized have a prospect of doing a fine business.

Seizure of boats by Government.—The Government has forcibly taken possession of the Delaware, C. T. Dumont, Anna, Annie Laurie, Nashville, and Prima Donna, but retained the latter two, and they are now lying in readiness. The Annie Laurie transferred 700 sacks of wheat to the Bostona No. 3, and the Nashville 1,000 sacks of corn. The Dumont left Allegheny Belle. As other boats available for Government purposes arrive, they will be taken into service.

CAUTION TO PILOTS—A number of coal boats have been lately sunk in the channel at the falls.

BOATS DUE FROM PITTSBURGH—J. G. Blaskford, Glide No. 2, and Leonidas.

Capt. Wm. S. Wilson, Superintendent of the Northwestern Packet Company, is in the city with the view of purchasing light draught steamers.

The new packet Lodge.—This new packet of the Montana and Idaho Transportation Line attracted considerable attention ye terday. She is admirably adapted for the Missouri river trade, having no guards on her lower deck, and the other decks being low, so as not to catch the wind. She will take about 1,000 tons of freight and a number of passengers from this port for the gold mines of Idaho, and will leave at three o'clock this afternoon.

Louisville—Wednesday's *Press* says—The river was rising very fast during Sunday night and up to yesterday morning, but during the day yesterday it fell inches, and at night some 16½ feet water in the canal in the evening at dusk. During the previous 24 hours it had risen 3½ feet at the head of the falls, and some 2½ feet at the foot of the falls, was cool and cloudy yesterday, with the thermometer at 48 in the afternoon.

On the falls there is an abundance of water for all navigable purposes, an I steamboats can ascend the middle chute without any trouble. The river is about at the same stage as at last rise, and we do not think it will rise much higher. It had begun to find its way into several of the cellars along Water street last evening, though at the lowest of the river was several feet below the crest of the wharf. The boatmen were, however, kept pretty busy yesterday and the night previous, in moving their freights higher up the wharf, out of the reach of the encroaching waters.

PITTOCK'S,

PITTOCK'S, PITTOCK'S,
PITTOCK'S. PITTOCK'S.

ALBUMS.
ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
PHOTOGRAPHS.

MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.
MAGAZINES, BOOKS AND PAPERS.

DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1865.
DIARIES FOR 1865. DIARIES FOR 1866.

FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.
FOLIOS AND STATIONERY.

POCKET BOOKS.
POCKET BOOKS.

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Opposite Postoffice. Opposite Postoffice

N. B.—Orders left for Flags promptly attended to.
no18

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300 BBLS. SALT.

Prime Tierce and Keg Lard, and New Bacon.

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fe24 12 Smithfield street

JOHN MAFFETT.....JAMES OLD.

MAFFETT & OLD,

127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Tables and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.

We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address

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CHARLES MAGARG